THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864. NO. 127.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.]

Later from the North.

Mobile, August 2d.—The [illegible] of the 28th says the steamer Clara Bell was sunk [illegible] landing on the [illegible]. A gunboat sent to her relief was driven back. The rebels [illegible] with a force of [illegible] cavalry and [illegible] pieces of artillery. The river is said to be [illegible] blockaded. [illegible] Eight transports are lying at the mouth of White river, but cannot go up.

[illegible] Col. Brooks' command [illegible], 12 miles from [illegible] Col. Brooks' remains had reached Memphis.

Richmond, August 3d.—The [illegible] "Inquirer" of the 1st and 2d have been received. That of the 1st refers to the explosion of the mine in front of the 9th Corps at Petersburg on Saturday. It says the fight was magnificent in the outset. [illegible] after the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 5th and 18th corps [illegible]. The assault was successful, occupying the entire line of the enemy's works [illegible].

The "Inquirer" of the 2d [illegible] Chambersburg [illegible].

[illegible]

The Detroit "Tribune" asserts that Thompson, Clay and Holcombe crossed the Detroit river several days ago and are now in the Western States.

Latest gold quotations 260¾.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to-day have been unusually quiet, and no shelling and scarcely any picket firing. Nearly all the force Grant sent to North side of the James river have returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy digging and mining at other points. Deserters who entered our lines yesterday say the great dissatisfaction and complaint exists in the Yankee army over the results of Saturday.

From Georgia.

Atlanta, Aug. 3d.—All has been quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night and nothing important occurred. [illegible] prisoners were captured near [illegible]. Yesterday about 1800 in all were captured.

The Speaking Last Night.

A large crowd assembled at the Court House last night to hear Col. [illegible] and other candidates. The Conservative candidates are in fine spirits and the success of the whole ticket is expected by a large majority.

Soldiers

Who did not vote for Governor on Thursday last have the right to vote to-day, and such as have not voted should avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Steamer Ad-Vance arrived at Wilmington on Saturday last.

TWO REMARKABLE LETTERS.

We copy the following from the (Wisconsin) "Democrat," with every reason to believe there are not a few who will read them, who, if they had the courage, would make known publicly, as has the be-[illegible] "Dodger," their own experience:

LETTER NO. ONE.

"Brick" Pomeroy, Editor Daily Democrat:

Argumentative friend, I am in much trouble: Will you hear my prayer and give vent to advice? My wife—the sweet partner of my terrestrial joys and earthly hallucinations—has joined the loyal female league. She is on the [illegible] altogether now for two months. She is a good woman, the prudent of all her sex, and compared to her, all others of her sex are but as insects. I come home at noon, and she is off to see Mrs. Gadley on League business. I eat cold victuals for dinner, and shout aloud through the kitchen and things, but she greets me not? I come home to tea, but there is no tea! I grub it in the pantry! That blessed wife of mine is off to sew about the League. At midnight I come home, and she is still absent! I go to bed. I leave the door unlocked. I dream of robbers. The children squall for the nourishment I have not. It is lonesome. Soon I hear a step. A pair of steps. Two pair of steps. Tenor and [illegible]. I listen. Two pair of steps climb up one pair of steps. They linger at the threshold—there are [illegible] words—one pair comes in—one pair goes home—my wife has returned. Noble woman! Kind neighbor! All for the soldiers.

I go down the next day to my shop. I return to dinner time—my wife is out. I eat another lunch. I return to my shop. At tea I go home. I want to ask my wife something privately, but two hundred women are there to get the measure of my drawers for the League. Then my wife goes down town. I follow her. She dodges in this store—then in that—then in another. Forty women dodge in and out. They run over me. They take [illegible]. I look for her diligently, but she is not to be found. I stand on the street. She goes by on the other side. I cross over, and she vanishes. Noble woman. She does so much good. She has helped send two pair of mittens and an embroidered shirt tail to the San. Com. I have not seen her for five weeks—that is to talk with. When will this war be over? I want my wife to be at home alone. If you see my wife tell her I want her. Noble woman—she loves the soldiers.

Yours truly, Dodger.

LETTER NO TWO (private.)

My Dear "Brick:"—Don't put this in the "Democrat," or I'll catch fits. My wife is on the loyal [illegible] just now. She has joined a women's society, where she makes [illegible], mittens for soldiers and the rest tell yarns about their neighbors. Egad! but ain't I in luck. But you know I was brought up a pet. My blood is that of a gorilla. My wife is of the Amazon stamp. For size she's not like Mrs. Amazon, but in spirit she is terrible. She is sewing for the League. And what nice times I have. Come up and take supper with me—anytime. No danger of finding her at home. I have the funniest kind of times now. Hired girl is very kind and attentive. She has plenty to do in the kitchen. All the rest of the house I run. To be sure, things look a little musty and slovenly, but what of it! I can do as I please. I go to the saloon; drink beer; play draw poker; romp with the servant girl; thrash the young ones; wear dirty shirts; smoke a pipe in the parlor; hang my hat on the floor; spit tobacco juice on the hearth; go to bed with my boots on; go to dances and home with the girls; play seven up with my chum boys, and do just as I please. Come up and see me. My wife is on the Loyal League. Darned glad of it. Hope the League will be chartered to run forever. It's a good thing.

If it comes in your way, give my wife a puff. She likes it. It makes her more devoted to the Loyal, and gives me a better chance to skulk around. Come up and see me. Send all the fellers up. These Leagues are big things. And bring up a pint of paregoric for the babies, to keep them quiet. Yours [illegible].

Dodger.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

At Thyatyra Church, Rowan Co., Sunday, July 31.
" Salisbury (at Court,) Tuesday, Aug. 2.
" Hillsboro, Friday, " 5.

Hillsboro and Salisbury papers please copy till 5th August. July 28-[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

WE WILL SELL, AUGUST 5TH, 1864, AT 10 o'clock, unless privately sold before, a likely Negro Woman and Child—the Woman is 28 years old and a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer, sound and healthy—the Child is 2 years old. 30 ounces Quinine, 10 barrels Brown Sugar, 2 barrels new Rice, 5 pair sheep Cotton Cards and many other articles.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Aug 4 2t

DR. R. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office at Exchange Hotel.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 3 to 6 p. m. until 1st October. August 2-1w.

NOTICE.

I HAVE 10,000 CIGARS WHICH I WILL SELL IN accordance with the times. Apply to Mr. [illegible], Franklin Depot.
July [illegible] J. H. MORRISON.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF J. C. Maynard, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law. JNO. S. LEACH,
June 18, 1864—Aug 1-1w Executor.

WANTED.

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A STORE WITH OR without a bake oven attached and one or more rooms with or without furniture.
Apply at this office for one week. July 28-[illegible]

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9 1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 16-tf

LOST.

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.
July 18-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.
All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 28-tf

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, a lot of [illegible] Scythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to those counties in the distribution.
July 28-[illegible] J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce S. H. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the coming election.
June 1 d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers: At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be directed by [illegible], and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 30-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties.—Mr. Pennington:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.
Very respectfully,
July 5-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Chatham County.—Mr. Pennington:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.
Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the [illegible], the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864. July 15-d&wte

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A. 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd.

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 28, 1864. June 30-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-[illegible]

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13 td-d&w

Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.—Mr. Editor:—The true Conservatives of this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell, will vote for Dr. TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate, and L. A. TAYLOR for the Commons, in Burke county, and W. W. HOLDEN for Governor. Let them rally from now until the day of election is over and the victory is ours. CONSERVATIVES.
July 27-td

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.
July 7-d&wte

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-wtd

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:
DR. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the Commons:
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July 21-[illegible]

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being superior to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. H. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13 d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the district, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last—"The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal and patriotic and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced, and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed, and should their families claim the aid of our State, she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. [illegible]

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times, will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 14-d&wtd

The following are the rates of advertising in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One square of eight lines, or less:

One day	[illegible]	One week	$12 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	[illegible] 00
Four days	12 00	One month	75 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

[illegible] Advertisements inserted twice or three times a week will be charged [illegible] for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Rockingham.—Fellow Citizens:—At the request of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Rockingham in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

I was opposed to secession originally, thinking it would bring upon us the greatest calamity that ever befell any people. I am opposed to a second secession; as I think that would be alike dreadful in its consequences.

The war being on us I am in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination, and I am proud to say that North Carolina has shown as united a determination to do so as any State in the Confederacy, and would to-day stand first on the Roll of Honor and Patriotism, but for the misrepresentations of some evil disposed persons of the motives of some of her best people, that have been too readily believed by the Executive at Richmond, and not sufficiently denied by our Executive at Raleigh.

I am in favor of negotiations being set on foot to obtain peace if possible on honorable terms, "holding the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as suspended by Congress, and when we are told it was enacted to control an expression of sentiment in North Carolina to influence our elections, and to menace certain persons of the State, I think it is high time we should speak in tones of thunder against such encroachments on our personal freedom.

I think the representative should be held to a strict account by his constituents, and that they should know how he votes on all question relating to the public interests.

I hold it is the right of the people to hold such meetings as they may deem to the interest of themselves and their country, whether peace or other meetings, and at them to act and speak freely, so that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of this State, or the laws of the land.

I believe we should have the moral courage to assume the position taken by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and W. W. Holden, Esq., if we would retain our civil liberty, as well as do all that we can to obtain our independence. It is, therefore, upon the great issue of the day, civil liberty or military despotism.

As I do not expect to be able to canvass the County, I have thus given you in the form of a circular some of my views upon the issues now pending; and in conclusion, will say, if elected, I will do all I can to advance the interests of North Carolina, to maintain its ancient sovereignty, and to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected. Yours, most respectfully,

JONES W. BURTON,
July 22 d&wtde Leaksville, N. C.

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are strictly Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.

Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Buncombe & Wilkes.—We are requested to give notice, and to call the attention of the soldiers of these counties to the fact that Capt. J. A. BREVARD, of the 29th N. C. Troops, is a candidate for the Commons in Buncombe, and Col. A. B. GALLOWAY, of Wilkes, is a candidate for the Commons in the latter county. They are both for Holden and for negotiations for peace.
July 25-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.
July 5-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 19-d&wtd

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 1,800 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 2,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Blvins,
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Concord, J. Reed,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
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Marion, Wm Wakefield,
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Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-d1aw&w1m Goldsboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLAN,
July 22 d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864.

[illegible]

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Election To-Day—Last of the Campaign.

To-day the people of North Carolina vote for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriff, and we trust that the election will be permitted to pass without violence or undue excitement. This is the second campaign in which we have ever taken an active part, and whatever the result may be we have nothing to regret, nothing to recall. We believe that the salvation of our country depends upon the success of Conservative measures, as set forth and advocated by Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and Mr Holden, and we honestly believe that if the people are permitted to vote to-day as they choose, and there should be a full vote polled, Mr. Holden will be elected by a large majority. Our advocacy of his claims has been a free-will offering, for in the event of his election we want nothing in the way of office, favor or patronage at his hands. Our present position is more congenial to our tastes and more profitable to those dependent on us than any office that the Governor or even the President could bestow, and we think it quite as honorable. We have supported Mr. Holden from a conscientious sense of duty, just as we supported Mr. Douglas in 1860, and we would support either of them again under the same circumstances. We supported Douglas and Johnson in 1860, to prevent war; and many persons who then opposed us have since expressed their regret to us that our ticket was not elected, believing as they do that the success of Douglas would have given us peace and good government instead of war and ruin. We were denounced by prejudice and passion then, and the same class of persons are attempting to hunt us down now, but whatever may be the result of to-day's ballot, three years will not have passed away before many who now differ with us will find that, as in 1860, we were right. Had the people of the South have given Douglas a united support in 1860, as they should have done, now, instead of the whole country being lit up by the red glare of burning towns, cities and farm houses, we should have had peace, plenty, constitutional freedom, and a protection for slave property that all the fanaticism of Europe could not shake.

But fanaticism prevailed, the treasonable plottings of demagogues in the two sections of the country were successful; Mr. Douglas was beaten and war followed; and now, to keep up the war, the originators of it cry treason against every man who raises his voice in favor of means to bring it to an honorable termination. We have supported Mr Holden upon the principles of the Georgia Platform, which insists that the States, through their constituted authorities, shall co-operate with the constituted authorities of the Confederate government to bring about a peace; and we should look on the election of Mr. Holden as an important step towards a practical application of the principles laid down in the Resolutions passed by the Georgia Legislature. We tell the people of North Carolina that if this war is to go on until we conquer a peace, in the field, or until some foreign power comes to our deliverance, the ruin of these States will be final and thorough. We must negotiate, and the sooner the better, for sensible men do not concur with the few fanatics who insist that we get stronger as the war progresses.

The campaign which closes to-day has been characterized by much bitterness, in some of which we have indulged, but we have only answered back when assailed, never being the aggressor. We have nothing to retract, nothing to regret, but at the same time we nurse no hatreds and hold no malice towards any one, and are willing that bygones should be bygones.—Those that have wronged us we freely forgive—and if we have injured any one we regret it, but we shall adhere to Conservative principles and continue to war on tyranny and oppression, no matter by whom practiced, until the people are again entirely free, or we all go down with all we have and are in darkness and night forever. Mr. Holden and those who support him want peace, but they want a peace obtained through the constituted authorities of the States, co-operating with the constituted authorities of the Confederate States, and would only accept such a peace as the people of the Confederacy would be satisfied with. This is the "North Carolina Peace Movement" so much misrepresented here and elsewhere—no more and no less.

We know that the whole machinery of the State and Confederate governments has been brought to bear upon this election, and that many of the friends of Mr. Holden will be silenced, and yet such is our confidence in the overwhelming Conservatism of the people of North Carolina that we confidently count on his election. But whatever may be the result, [illegible] cheerfully submit to the [illegible] of the people and [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] with all who desire the overthrow of the common enemy and the establishment of our independence.

The campaign is over and if we bear malice against [illegible] being we know it not.

The Government Organs on Peace.

It is strange how the government organs of the administration are letting down on the peace question. They really begin to talk about "commissioners," "negotiations," &c., and do not put in as a condition that we must have Maryland or fight till doomsday. The *Sentinel*, supposed to be the Court organ of Mr. Davis, says:

> Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, [illegible] neutral territory and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. [illegible] You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union. [illegible] in the election of President; [illegible] New England [illegible] or give her to England, [illegible] let her secede. Now, this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration. This war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony, if she were out of the way. But we do not mean to commit ourselves to [illegible] other than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their respective governments.

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section," says the *Sentinel*. Just what we have insisted on and what we wanted the last Congress to do, but Mr. Leach and those who advocated his Resolutions, the only practical thing offered in Congress looking to peace, were told that any action looking that way would be reconstruction and be productive of [illegible]. What new light has come over the *Sentinel* and other Administration organs to induce them to come to the position that we have occupied all the time? These sentiments certainly contain a bid for reconstruction—"You may offer us something that will secure our rights within the Union" meaning nothing more nor less than that if you will allow us what we had, negroes and all, we will come back—and being made by Mr. Davis' own organ, is significant. We have always contended that if we went back to Lincoln the same parties who dragooned us out would force us back.

God grant that wise counsels may prevail and that peace may soon be made.

A Reign of Terror.

We have predicted that, in the event of Gov. Vance's re-election and the continuance of the war, we should have a reign of terror in North Carolina for the next two years, and we submit to an intelligent public that the tyranny visible in the election in the army promises more than a fulfillment of all we have predicted. The means being used to carry this election show that neither the Confederate or State authorities hold personal liberty in any respect, and the sooner we awake to our real condition the better. Re-elect Vance to-day and it will not be twelve months before he who refuses to throw up his hat and hurrah for Davis and Vance will be considered an enemy to the Government and visited with severe punishment. Two years ago the Confederate authorities attempted to carry an election in this State by and through the influence of its subsidized journals and hireling minions, but now to the use of these, force is added. Where shall we be two years more? Vance not only accepts these corrupt agencies to carry his election, but is expected to repay the same by the exercise of oppression and tyranny over his own people. Every man in the State will be accountable to posterity for the manner in which he shall vote to-day.

As Gov. Vance was not threatened, shot at or killed at Troy, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday of last week, will some one be kind enough to tell us why the report was put in circulation, who by and what for? Was it thought that a panic could be thus raised that would intimidate Holden men and prevent them from voting? We thought at first that it was gotten up for effect and now we know it. Never before has there been such corrupt means employed to carry an election in North Carolina as have been used by Gov. Vance and his partizans to carry that which takes place to-day.

Deserters.—A squad of deserters, from Camp Vance, passed up the street yesterday, on their way to Camp Holmes. Had the Militia and Home Guard officers in the different counties been compelled to do their duty, the State would now be free from the roving bands of deserters that are robbing and plundering good citizens.—And had Gov. Vance made these persons do their duty instead of parleying with them for their votes, our State would now present a much more respectable record in the eyes of the world.

Crops and the Weather.—A friend writing us from Clemmonsville, Davidson county, says: "The weather here is intensely hot and we have had but little rain since May. Corn crops look the worst I ever saw them, and the yield of wheat is not more than half a crop, though the quality is good."

Robbery.—We learn that the smoke house of Col. Rush, in the Eastern part of the city, was robbed on Tuesday night of all it contained save one piece of meat.

THE FIGHT AT PETERSBURG.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Express of Monday [illegible] the fighting [illegible] Dispatches from Petersburg and [illegible] our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 1,200, while that of the enemy is set down at 3,500:

[illegible]

For several days past, prisoners and deserters have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the exact locality at which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of ascertaining. All doubts on this point, however, if any existed, were removed Saturday, at an early hour. About 4½ o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford Cemetery. The chief sufferers by the explosion were Pegram's Battery (formerly Branch's,) from this city, and some companies of Elliott's South Carolina Brigade, which occupied positions immediately to the left of the Battery for its support. The battery has 22 men missing, two lieutenants included. Some of these men, a list of whom we publish elsewhere, are known to be killed, their bodies having been recovered, but others whose bodies have not been found, it is hoped are prisoners in the enemy's hands. Prisoners taken subsequent to the explosion, from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our men were dug out of the ruins, alive. They describe one of the men, a Lieutenant, [illegible] whose description is so nearly like that of Lieut. Hamlin, one of the missing, that there are strong grounds for hope that he is yet alive and in the enemy's hands. The remains of the [illegible] under which he slept, and where Lieut. Chandler was seen arousing him just previous to the explosion to go on duty, are [illegible] the edge of the chasm created by the explosion, and the presumption is, that he was not very deeply buried in the earth. Lieut. [illegible] member of the Petersburg bar, and his [illegible] friends feel great anxiety regarding his fate.

Of the casualties in Gen. Elliott's (formerly Evans') South Carolina Brigade, we have no information except that Gen. Elliott was [illegible] wounded by a ball through the breast. He was doing well yesterday, and hopes were entertained that he would recover.

EFFORTS TO RETAKE THE WORKS.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill despatched a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that gallant officer moved off immediately at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Saunders' (Ala.) Brigade, and Wright's (Georgia) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our lines carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigade to retake a portion of the works, and instructed Wright's Brigade to move up in such position as would ensure the recapture of the remaining portion. Under command of Col. Weisiger, acting Brigadier, Mahone's Brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets, that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on that portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, commanded by Col. Hall, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a later hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Saunders, came gallantly up to their work and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines precisely as they were before the explosion.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm, made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and fought hand to hand. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Saunder's Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific and here, too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm we would state that Gen. Saunder's men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night 55 Yankee negro troops and 178 whites.

THE TERRIBLE POWER OF GUNPOWDER—A GHASTLY SCENE.

At a late hour Saturday evening we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else to which we could liken it. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely one above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, &c., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two boulders near the surface of the ground and literally crushed between them. He still remained in this painful position, with only his head and neck visible, our men not having had the time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch and the head perfect but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with Yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one spot we

[illegible]

WHAT THE ENEMY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The labors of the enemy in this operation [illegible]

[illegible]

The telegraph again brings us dispatches from Atlanta and trains run from Macon to Atlanta. [illegible] The Savannah and Macon road had been raided and [illegible] of Atlanta kept [illegible]. Reinforcements had arrived for Hood and more were coming, and we hope soon to be able to chronicle a decisive victory over Sherman.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel, of Sunday, we get the following items:

Macon, July 30.

The quiet village, which was so much agitated by the raid of last week, is again in a state of unpleasant expectancy of a visit from another band of peripatetic Yankees who made their advent in Covington on yesterday morning. Their presence prevented the train from coming further than Greensboro this morning, and a "very select" party came up about noon to-day on a hog car, [illegible]. Finding no Yankees reported this side of Social Circle, the car went as far as Social Circle. On its return I met a gentleman who was in Covington when they made their advent at daylight, and who staid until they left, at half past two in the afternoon, in the direction of Monticello.

He says the force consisted of about 8000 cavalry under [illegible]. They reported that about 5000 more of their number had gone down on the North side of Yellow river. They appear to be making their way to the Central or Macon and Western railroad. At Covington they [illegible] with the citizens, and disturbed no private property, save the [illegible] of a few [illegible].

Lieutenant Thomas, with a portion of his cavalry corps, have just come in from a scouting tour in the upper part of this county. They confirm the report of the gentleman from Covington. The last that was heard of the raiders they were at Henderson's mill, three or four miles South of Covington.

The Madison Factory, lately used as a hospital, was burned on Tuesday. No intimation of the origin of the fire.

The raiders have two pieces of artillery.

[illegible]

From the accounts from up the road we gather the following:

It is stated by gentlemen who were in Covington when the raiders passed through that the Yankee force amounted to two divisions under Gerrard and [illegible]—numbering about eight thousand in all. They had with them four batteries of four guns each, and two twenty-four pound Parrott guns. Gen. Stoneman was in command.

It is thought by some that the raiders intended to make a junction with [illegible] in the vicinity of Macon and [illegible] Andersonville. As the officers made particular enquiries in regard to the roads and the distances from Macon to Andersonville, from that place; also the distance to Columbus.

The raiders left Covington by the Monticello road.

FROM CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From all accounts from Central Railroad we collect the following:

The raiders made their appearance at Gordon about half-past ten Friday night. It is supposed they numbered from eight hundred to [illegible]

[illegible]

The Yankees [illegible] every man [illegible] who know [illegible] of wanting rations, as he has a [illegible] supply on hand. This is [illegible]. Before [illegible] Sherman's raiders will be disposed of and communication with our gallant army again opened.

[illegible]

The Atlanta Confederacy has the following editorial remarks on the raids:

The news and rumors which come in upon us at this moment, to say the least, startling. Since the Yankees crossed the Chattahoochee, although they have attempted to enter Atlanta, their grand object and aim seems to be to convert their whole army into mounted infantry, and to so overrun the State. They have appeared in large numbers in every [illegible] and in every [illegible].

On the Georgia Railroad [illegible] miles southeast of Atlanta, they [illegible] the railroad and stolen all the horses. On the Montgomery and West Point Railroad they damaged the road more seriously, and while [illegible] not forgetting the horses. On the Central Railroad, eighteen miles south of Macon, they are [illegible] bridges and destroy the railroad, and take away all horses, while a still larger force is reported to the west of Macon, [illegible]

Now, the important question, not only for the army, but the whole people of the State, is—shall the enemy be permitted to raid [illegible] unchecked through the State, and thereby carry [illegible]. The question is shall we leave the horses exposed to the seizure of the enemy, and so mount the whole of Sherman's army?

That this is the intention of Sherman is plain. [illegible] his present position [illegible] a war of raids, the most disastrous and destructive of all wars.

Will the people [illegible] until the enemy is at their very doors? Send every horse out of danger upon the report of the advance of the raiders, or mount them and harass and bushwhack them at every defile, every cross roads, every bridge and ford?

And unless [illegible] a force of eight or ten thousand men [illegible] Andersonville at short notice, we may have a whole army of prisoners turned loose upon us, only wanting guns to become mounted raiders.

Affairs in Georgia are reaching a culminating point. The daring of Sherman's raiders is beyond all precedent, and his success in this endeavor, will warrant [illegible]

It is our bounden duty, therefore, to meet them on equal footing and in a condition to keep up with them. Let our authorities, therefore, at once, take all the horses of the country, of every character, and mount veteran infantry of Hood's army. This should not be delayed an hour. We must have more mounted men, or Georgia will be a ruin—the very home of desolation. Mount men, and mount twenty thousand at once. The horses can be had. We should not stand upon the order of doing this thing but do it at once.

The only chance, in our humble judgment, for the protection of Georgia now is an army of cavalry. Our infantry, however gallant and brave, is useless when once in the rear of the raiders.

We await with anxious solicitude news from Macon concerning the large force reported passing South of that place.

The Refugee Vote.

Refugees have a right to vote anywhere in the State where they may happen to be on the day of election, provided they claim residence in the State, for Governor; but to vote for County officers, a person must have acquired a residence in the county and claim it as his future home. Refugees who expect to return to the places of their former residence as soon as circumstances will permit them, have no right to vote here in the county election. Nor have persons from other States, who are simply here on duty connected with the army, the right to vote for Governor.

A CARD.

THE LOCAL MINISTERS OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, South within the State of North Carolina, are requested to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the last Friday in August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of [illegible] and adopting such regulations as shall [illegible] as a body of Ministers.

J A McMannen, South Lowell; Thos G Lowe, Halifax; [illegible] Greensboro; W L Van Eaton, Jonesville; [illegible] Orange Co.; W K Lane, Goldsboro; Thos G. Whitaker, Wake Co.; [illegible] Green Co.; [illegible] Edgecombe County; [illegible] Raleigh; [illegible] Hillsboro; W H Cunninggim, Raleigh; [illegible] County; [illegible] County; F B Andrews, Concord; Peter H Joyner, [illegible]; L Branson, Raleigh.

A full attendance is desired, as important business will be transacted.

Twenty Cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.